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THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

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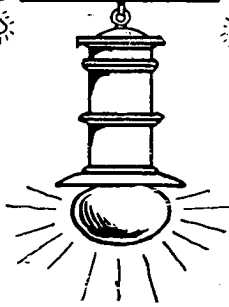
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Editorial

MARCH, 1910

TRUTH
ABOUT SOCIALISM
EDITORIAL NOTES
SECRETARY DUFFY'S
REPORT TO PRESIDENT
GOMPERS ON ACTION
OF SECEDERS

EDUCATION

THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, International Secretary

General Offices: Pierik Building

Springfield, Ill.

Second Class privilege applied for at the Post Office at Springfield Illinois
under Act of June 26th, 1906.



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Vol. X, No. 1

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MARCH, 1910

Single Copies, 10 Cents
25c per year in advance

INCREASED POSTAL RATES FOR MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS.

Cincinnati, O., March 29, 1910.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

The following editorial will appear in the Mixer and Server for February, 1910; the subject is one that we believe to be of great importance, not only to our International Union, but to all organizations who publish an official magazine or journal; any effort that you may make to bring about the desired result, that of preventing the law-makers from concurring in an increased postal rate for monthly publications, such as ours, will, we think, prove of real benefit to the labor movement:

BREAKERS AHEAD.

"Is there a movement under way to increase the general expenses of International Unions, who issue monthly journals? That question is entitled to your consideration; indeed, it means that you and your fellow members who are now receiving your official journal may have to forego that pleasure and all on account of the position taken by President Taft in his message to the lawmakers at Washington, D. C. President Taft called attention to a deficit in the post office department; said it was caused by carrying the monthly magazines, trade publications and similar periodicals at the current rate of one cent a pound; and practically advised that the rate be raised to nine cents per pound. If the lawmakers agree with the President, our publication would cost us considerable more than it does now, in fact, without increasing the circulation, we would be called on to pay nine times more for mailing privileges, an added expense aggregating about ten thousand dollars per annum. Under our present per capita tax, such an increase in expense could not be met; in fact, we would, despite our desire to the contrary, be compelled to suspend publication, or cut down the size of our Mixer and Server

to about eight pages. Surely none of our members care to see the time arrive when we shall be forced to such a position; yet the time seems to be approaching rapidly, in fact, will be with us soon, unless we take advantage of the one chance left, that of writing to our Senators and Congressmen protesting against any increase in postal rates on trade union magazines. "The United States government is one of the largest, if not the largest, customer of the railroads. And yet the United States government pays for carrying printed matter in many instances four to ten times as much as the private shipper," says the American Magazine.

"When, for instance, we ship the magazine in bulk to Chicago for news-stand distribution, the rate by fast freight is \$13.50 a ton, by express \$50 a ton (the railroads, please note, get only a fraction of this, the express companies the rest, but the government pays, according to the President, \$100 a ton." If the railroads can afford to carry the express parcels for a rate decidedly less than fifty dollars a ton, what is the matter with the Post Office Department that it cannot secure similar consideration?

In all of our experience, with mighty few exceptions, we have never seen a train that carried the United States mails that did not have a companion in the shape of an express company's car or cars; yet your Uncle Sam, according to President Taft, pays double for the privilege; in other words, if the express companies pay the railroads fifty dollars per car, Uncle Sam puts up one hundred dollars; yet both cars are coupled to the same train and arrive at terminals at the same time.

The Post Office Department knows what it wants, but it don't seem to know how to get it. The express companies know what they want, and get it; and it might not be amiss to say that in the getting

of it they don't have to appeal to the law-makers at Washington.

The government sends mail on the same train that the express companies send express matter; the government pays four times as much per pound for its mail than does the express companies for its express matter. WHY? There is something radically wrong with such an uneven break, and it is only by writing your Senator and Congressmen, protesting in your own way but protesting vigorously against an increase in postal rates,

can we ever hope to save that ten thousand dollars additional which it is proposed we shall pay for the privilege of distributing our official magazine, the Mixer and Server. Don't hesitate, but write now, and have your fellow members do likewise.

Trusting that the foregoing will secure your attention, that you will urge your members to do as suggested, I remain,

Yours fraternally.

JERE L. SULLIVAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

RIGHT TO BOYCOTT SUSTAINED.

BY M. GRANT HAMILTON,

General Organizer American Federation of Labor.

The right of labor organizations to abstain from purchasing the products of establishments deemed unfair to them was called into question when the Buck Stove and Range Company instituted a suit to compel the American Federation of Labor to cease the publication of the products of the company in question in its "We Don't Patronize List." The principle involved in this case is whether or not the organizations of labor have the legal right by concerted action to purchase or not to purchase, for a reason or for no reason, the products of any establishment.

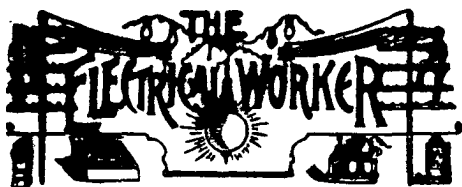
The first boycott in American history was that instituted by the Colonies against the manufactured products of Great Britain upon the passage by the English parliament of the first stamp act. The boycott resulted in a repeal of the act. A second act, however, a little different in form, caused the Colonies to again place a boycott upon the products of British manufacturers, subscriptions and bonds being signed by a large majority of the merchants to carry to a successful conclusion the boycott.

Conspicuous among the champions of this boycott were George Washington, Peyton Randolph, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee and Thomas Jefferson. George Washington, in a letter to his friend, Mr. Mason, urged that the boycott be prosecuted with vigor, even to the point of refusing to purchase any of the wares of any merchant who insisted upon buying the tabooed articles from British manufacturers. This latter constitutes what is termed the secondary boycott.

The right to boycott has become an interesting question, inasmuch as the public in general, as well as the newspapers, has emphatically declared its belief in it.

Paul Thieman, editorial writer for the Kansas City Post, in the January 24th issue, pertinently summarized the present anti-meat-eating agitation in its relation to the attitude maintained by labor unions for the right to boycott. It is as follows:

"One of the very interesting features of the anti-trust crusade has been overlooked, namely, the quick and excellent generalship of the labor unions in seizing an opportunity of decisive benefit to their cause. * * * It will be remembered that the issue in the celebrated Washington case, in which national labor leaders were held to be in contempt of court, rested upon the relation of free press and free speech to carrying on a boycott. * * * If a boycott, when carried on by organizations, contravened the Sherman anti-trust law, and the publicity of this boycott by printed and spoken word proved the existence of conspiracy in restraint of trade, then, in principle, at least, the support of the present meat boycott by organizations, is contravention of law and presto! the entire American newspaper press is found fomenting the very act for which the labor leaders were held to be in contempt of court. * * * It is, of course, impossible to prosecute tens and hundreds of thousands of persons and their sympathizers and thus the meat boycott appears to sustain, in the broad sense, at least, the contention of the labor unions. * * * If an act is not unlawful on a large scale, how can men be held in contempt of court for doing the same thing on a smaller scale? * * * Contempt of court cannot—in the final sense—be an agency to penalize acts not wrong in themselves. * * * And thus, by a general public impulse, the lawfulness of the boycott is now being established."



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INTERNATIONAL

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Published Monthly.

PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.

Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MARCH, 1910

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Subscription, 25c per year, in advance.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.



INFORMATION.

Would like to know the address of Lineman ennis F. Quirk, of Ware Centre, Mass. Last seen in Altoona, Pa., 1909.

J. MARTIN,

30 W. 22d St., New York City.

Care of McCargo.

Wm. (Dutch) Slack left Chicago en route to Seattle, Wash., April, 1909, and has not been heard from since. Any one knowing his whereabouts or should he see this, please communicate with Bro. C. W. Shaw, 1355 East 6th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Would like to know the address of Lineman Dennis F. Quirk, of Ware Center, Mass. Last heard of in Altoona, Pa., in July, 1909. J. Martin, r. O. box 70, Madison Sq. Br., New York City.

NOTICE.

It was decided by vote of Local No. 597 to change the number of the Local to No. 24, this being the former number of the outside men in Minneapolis, so on and after this date, the outside Local Union in Minneapolis, Minn., will be Local No. 24.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK FISHER,

Chairman Trustees Local Union No. 597.

All traveling card men are requested to keep away from New York until further notice, there being over 500 men out of work here at the present time.

Fraternally,

PAUL McNALLY,
Recording Secretary.

AN APPEAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1910.

MR. PETER W. COLLINS,
Secretary International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: In conformity with the instructions of the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor, and in accordance with the recommendation of the conference held at Pittsburgh, Pa., which was endorsed by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., the international unions are urged to request their members to contribute ten cents each in support of the great contest which has been and is still being made by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, in defense of the rights of the workers as against the aggressions of the United States steel corporation. The officers of

the organization advise that with some additional financial help victory may be shortly attained, particularly among the Tin Plate workers.

In addition it may be said that charges against the United States steel corporation have been presented to the President and by him referred to the Attorney General. Two interviews have been had with the Attorney General and the evidence will be presented to him within a few days from this date.

Charges will be preferred against the corporation before the Governors of Indiana, Ohio and other states.

Everything will be done by all to aid in the splendid defense being made by the Iron, Steel and Tin Plate workers.

Kindly carry out this suggestion as promptly and as thoroughly as possible, so that the members of the respective organizations may contribute ten cents each at the earliest possible moment to aid our fellow workers.

Send all contributions to John Williams, Secretary Amalgamated Association, 503 House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Trusting that the compliance and response to the request contained in the above will be prompt and generous, and with kind regards, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.
Attest:

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary A. F. of L.

WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL UNION LABEL LEAGUE AND TRADES UNION AUXILIARY.

At a recent convention of the Union Label Trades Department, held at Toronto, Ont., especial attention was called to the Woman's International Union Label League and Trades Union Auxiliary, and its splendid helpfulness to the trade union movement was highly commended and all labor was urged to assist in building up and maintaining this organization. All agree that women spend the greater part of the family income, especially in so far as the actual living expenses are concerned. In these times of high prices the organized worker should at least see to it that his money is expended for union products wherever possible. In order to accomplish this it is necessary to first organize the purchasing agent of the family, and the Woman's Union Label League presents the easy means to accomplish this purpose.

The initiation fee and the dues are nominal and always left to the wishes of the majority of the local leagues. There are no restrictions as to membership, which embraces all women, regardless of occupation, and men are accepted as members, but without vote. It is said that the hand that rocks the cradle governs

the world. Regardless of whether this is true or not, we know that the hand that rocks the cradle spends the most of the family income.

Increased wages, shorter hours and improved shop conditions for the head of the family means better conditions for all of the family. If it is right for the men to strive for better conditions through the unions, it is right from all standpoints for them to see to it that the women spend the money for union products. The Woman's Union Label League and T. U. A. is the ready means whereby they can be taught to do this. Help yourself, the family, the little children and all concerned by helping us to organize and maintain locals of the W. I. U. L. L. and T. U. A.

Information concerning the league, how to organize, etc., can be obtained from Anna Fitzgerald, 3309 Adams St., Chicago, or from Mrs. Anna B. Field, Horting Block, Elwood, Indiana.

ANNA FITZGERALD, President.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were presented by the Electrical Workers of New York:

WHEREAS, The system of rating mechanics at the Navy Yard, New York City, is unjust to the practical mechanics in the vicinity of New York, and not in accord with the fundamental principles established by the various industries; and

WHEREAS, The system of rating mechanics as first, second, third and fourth class has given and gives chances of petty graft to the foremen in the different departments, also the advancement of inferior workmen over their fellow-workmen, providing they will put up premiums or an abatement in wages; and

WHEREAS, It will be found upon investigation that there are plenty of first class mechanics always at command of the Navy Yard officials when wanted in the various departments at the "prevailing rate of wages," but no matter how competent a workman is, he cannot secure employment in the New York Navy Yard at a better rating than third or second class, no matter what the qualifications are; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention of the Workmen's Federation of the State of New York condemn this unjust and pernicious system of rating, as only one-eighth of the mechanics are rated as first class and receive the "prevailing rate of wages," fully believing it to be an evasion of the spirit of the law; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, Secretary of the U. S. Navy, and Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs, requesting them to investigate and abolish this unjust system of rating as it exists.

EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIALISM.

In the December issue of the *ELECTRICAL WORKER* we wrote an editorial on the *Menace to Labor*, and in that editorial made the statement that Socialism and Trade Unionism had nothing in common; we also said that Socialists were in the Trade Union movement simply to convert Trade Unionists into Socialists, not to aid Trade Unionism, but to defeat its progress.

The editorial was severely censured by the Socialist press of the country and quite a few Socialists took it on themselves to unload upon the editor their opinions of him and his editorial. The language used was the usual stock article of the Socialists—abuse and villification. We know Socialists and their methods, and are neither pained nor surprised at their tirade. The New York Call, Chicago Daily Socialist, and the Socialist publication, St. Louis Labor, centered their artillery of misrepresentation upon us, and charged that the editor is the *minion* of the plutocrats and the capitalists.

Then, again, a few others thought we were simply venting our opinion on a subject with which we were not familiar, and suggested that we brush up a bit and produce the facts or forever hold our peace.

Our answer to our critics is this: That truth is mighty, and that it will prevail; that the statements in our editorial were true; that abuse, misrepresentation and intimidation is not argument and will not deter us from again emphasizing the truth about Socialism, Socialists and their methods.

Now as to the facts and our authorities. In our editorial, *The Menace to Labor*, we said that Socialism is opposed to Trade Unionism and a hindrance to its progress; that Socialism was anti-religious; and that Socialism was un-American.

We take this occasion of emphasizing and repeating these statements, and we will let recognized Socialist authorities define Socialism, Socialists and their attitude toward the Trade Unions, the Church, the Home and American Institutions.

If a study of Socialism is desired, study the masters of it, not the soap box fishers for converts who talk everything but Socialism; such, for instance, as the postoffice (provided for by U. S. Constitution), government ownership, and the school system, etc. (provided for by the State Constitutions).

Second. Get a few copies of Socialist papers, any issues will do, as they are invariably filled with attacks upon the Constitution, on religion, on the home, on the family and on the trade unions. See the New York Call, Appeal to Reason, Chicago Socialist, etc. Read Marx, Engels, Bebel and others.

Third. Attend, if you get an opportunity, a meeting where the real Socialist speakers, authors, etc., congregate and where the discussion of So-

cialism is carried on by its exponents, and you will have an opportunity of hearing the family called a relic of barbarism, the home an antiquated relic, the State a capitalistic institution, Christianity a monster of iniquity.

After you have studied these things, sit down and reason it out. See for yourself what Socialism would displace and ask yourself honestly if this is the kind of material upon which you would build permanent institutions—to displace our form of government.

Let us first see what their official organ, the New York Call, has to say editorially about work by Socialists for Socialism (and not Trade Unionism), in the trade unions. The Call, under date of Dec. 24, 1909, says editorially:

RECOGNITION OF WORK IN UNIONS.

Again and again we have been discussing the question, "How can we gain the good will of the trade unions for the Socialist party?"

We herewith make a modest proposal. It is not calculated to accomplish miracles. But it may help us in a small way.

It is recognized by all of us *that good work done in the trade unions by their Socialist members is bound to advance the cause of Socialism* in those unions.

But members of the Socialist party who are expected to do their share of the detail work of the party are thereby prevented from taking part in the detail work of their unions. It therefore seems to us highly desirable that party members who are Trade Unionists and desire to devote their time to the work of their unions, *be absolved by the general opinion of the party members from their share of work in the party.*

In other words, *work in the unions should be regarded as the equivalent of work in the Socialist party.*

And the following in the Call, under date of Feb. 27, 1910:

The center of gravity of the entire American Socialist movement has got to be shifted. Its springs of action have hitherto come mostly from sentimentalists, from theorists, from lonely students, from politicians. Socialism as a labor force, springing from the heart of labor, as an expression, inspiration and desired goal of labor, has yet to be constructed in this country. The effective Socialist agitator of the future will not be the faultlessly clothed lawyer or preacher or platform orator, but the skilled representative craftsman, lining up and organizing the crafts, developing their political action out of their union needs, establishing their class press and building their class treasuries.

The logic of Socialistic argument: Use the Trade Unions for Socialism; make them a class-conscious aggregation, and then they will be glad to forget their trade union principles.

Again, under date of Dec. 11, 1909, the Call says:

The appeal of the party—(Socialist)—must be made more directly to the union men. We have appealed through soap box theorists, ignorant of everything, and have wondered why we have reached only the ignorant among the workers. We must send out men who are themselves union men, who go directly and specifically to the men of their trade and who preach the class struggle as union men understand it with the *Socialist explanation.*

Forget the principles of Trade Unionism, but drive home those of Socialism. Capture the unions, is their motto.

And in its issue of Feb. 27, 1910, we see the attitude of Socialists in the Trade Unions:

The American Federation of Labor has approved unanimously of the policies of *Samuel Gompers*. The Socialists have disapproved of these policies unanimously in the past. *Is this not a fight to a finish?*

Is not a revolutionary Socialist party *the absolute antithesis to a pure and simple trade union party, no matter how independent the latter may be?*—New York Call, Feb. 27, 1910.

In its issue of March 8, 1910, appears the following tirade against the Trade Unions:

HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN THE LABOR UNION RESOLUTION OF SOCIALIST PARTY?

"You take the individuals, Gompers and Mitchell, too seriously; *also their forms of organization.*

"Why should the 'Call' continue to *'bore' them from within?*

"Why not tell them that as an end their *craft unionism is selfish, almost worthless and a joke? Debs tells them so, and we nominate him for President.*

"Gompers and Mitchell could not serve the bosses much better if they were 'stool pigeons.'

"Really, why should we not tell the craft unionists the truth with smoke on it? Are we afraid of the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor? They do not, as unions, pay the deficit of the Call. Are we fearful of offending them by telling them the truth?"

"Tell Trade Unionists the truth, for Gompers and Mitchell and other officers are only stool pigeons for the capitalists." This is their constant cry.

Now let us see how the official organ of the I. W. W., that dual organization formed by Socialist Leader Debs, agrees with the official organ of the Socialists (the Call), who are in the Trade Union movement. Socialists founded the dual organizations which have fought the Trade Unions, the I. W. W., the A. R. U., Western Labor Union, American Labor Union, etc.

Following the Knights of Labor there came the American Railway Union, Western Federation of Miners, Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, American Labor Union and the Industrial Workers of the World—all born of the revolt against the A. F. of L. craftism and capitalism, in accordance with the twentieth century principles of concentration and the class struggle.—Solidarity, March 4, 1910.

Let us read in the Call the following comment on Gompers and Mitchell:

Socialists have certainly criticised, and when necessary, denounced Mr. Gompers and his coterie. Socialists certainly have no love for Gompers, Mitchell, and other officials of the Civic Federation.—Call, March 3, 1910.

And again in its issue of Nov. 28, 1909:

If the American Federation of Labor does not compel its national officers to withdraw from the hermaphrodite Civic Federation, it must be prepared to witness the exodus from its ranks of the verile elements it still retains.

And again Dec. 16, 1909:

The methods of the American Federation of Labor do not suit us; let us show them that while they were right when "Sammy" was a boy, the changed economic conditions demand a new alignment, but don't knock.

Don't like the I. W. W. Well, don't kill the kid; he'll grow and we shall need him in our business by and by, and possibly sooner than many of us believe.

Yes, they need the I. W. W. to take the secessionist who breaks away from the A. F. of L., through the work of the Socialist engineers that are in the Trade Union movement for that purpose, teaching secession and openly advocating it.

Further comments on the A. F. of L. and its officers in the issue of Call Nov. 28, 1909:

FROM THE I. W. W. POINT OF VIEW.

On the outspoken statements of Samuel Gompers, the A. F. of L. is a strike-breaking organization. He glories in the fact that the A. R. U. strike of 1894 was broken through his efforts.

(I would that space permitted that a detailed statement of the treasonable action.)

In contradistinction thereto is industrial unionism as exemplified by the I. W. W. Outside of an organization based upon the plan as exemplified by the I. W. W., there can be revolutionary hot air, but no revolutionary action.

Without an organized force on the economic field to back up the activities on the political field, a victory would be barren; a defeat. We must organize now, the forces that, under the co-operative commonwealth, are to carry on production and the Industrial Workers of the World is the only organization in the world today that conceives this and acts accordingly. Forward! To the Industrial Republic! The I. W. W. blazes the way.

Again in the issue of Call of Dec. 5, 1909:

We are sorry to say there was little in the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor convention at Toronto to make one feel hopeful about the American labor movement.

And in its issue of Feb. 28, 1910, the Call says, editorially:

The labor unions, says Dr. Kerby, believe in the system of wage labor, while Socialism believes in its elimination. That is to say, *the labor unions are conservative, while Socialism is revolutionary.*

In making this statement, Dr. Kerby, it must be admitted, touched upon the sore spot of the American labor movement—its division into two absolutely *distinct* and occasionally *hostile camps*—the labor unions and the Socialist party.

The labor unions of this country have been conservative. They have even boasted of their conservatism. They have allowed their leaders to drag them into an infamous partnership with the worst exploiters of labor in the Civic Federation.

The Socialist movement of this country has been revolutionary, but—we regret to say it—largely in a utopian sense. Instead of utilizing the existing tendencies, antagonisms, and conflicts of American society in order to organize the struggle of the working class against the powers that oppress it, it has confined itself to emphasizing, in a purely theoretical and abstract manner, the ultimate goal of the Socialist movement.

In its issue of Dec. 9, 1909, the Call says:

WERE SOCIALISTS INFLUENCED AGAINST PRINCIPLE?

The American Federation of Labor convention is over. The Socialist delegates in attendance there ought to hide their heads for permitting the sympathy racket to so far squelch their militant spirit as to permit the re-election of the old officials by unanimous vote.

And for what? Just because Gompers, Morrison, Mitchell are threatened with a term in jail. What of that? So is Comrade F. Warren. Did these fellows say anything about that? There are as good men as Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell in jail

now in Washington, fighting for the right of free speech and press. Was anything said about that? Have you heard of an instance where Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell have sacrificed themselves for the cause of labor? No, but those in the rank and file have.

And in its issue of Dec. 5, 1909:

If the leaders of the A. F. of L. continue their Rip Van Winkle nap much longer, they will find that the great army of organized labor has marched past them while they slept.

Socialist opinion of the American workers:

One of the chief reasons why Socialism makes headway so slowly in the United States is because the *education of the American workers is at such a frightfully low level.*—New York Call, March 11, 1909.

Socialists look on the A. F. of L. and its officers as a hindrance to the progress of the worker, and they urge the destruction of this great organization of the workers. They bore from within by secession and from without by dual organization.

"Under the present weakened leadership of the American Federation of Labor, the main function of that organization seems to be principally that of defending lawsuits that menace the union funds and the membership's private property abjectly pleading for more lenient injunction statutes."—New York Call, Dec. 31, 1909.

Let me say to the Socialists that what the workers have gained, they gained by diligent effort by organization by trade unions. They followed the lines of evolution and not revolution; they built up and constructed on solid foundations, and they gained these things by the sound principles of trade unionism, and they do not intend to sacrifice them through the destructive revolutionary doctrines and methods of Socialism, for these doctrines are no part of Trade Union principles or ideals, but are opposed to its progress.

Labor believes in conference, in conciliation and arbitration. The recognition of its duties and responsibilities, as well as its rights, has made its progress possible and permanent, and a retrogression would ensue were it to be led by Socialistic sophistries from this course.

Now that they have demolished (according to their own authorities) the structure of Trade Unionism, let us turn to their work against religion and see what they propose to do in that direction:

Karl Marx says: "Religion is a fantastic degradation of human nature"

Liebknecht: "Socialism must conquer the stupidity of the masses insofar as this stupidity reveals itself in religious forms and dogmas."

Bebel: "We wish in politics the republic, the economy Socialism, and in religion atheism."

Thus we see expressions from three very eminent authorities on Socialism, Marx, Liebknecht and Bebel.

Another of their doctrinaires, Frederick Engels, one who was the friend and co-worker of Marx, says:

"Three great obstacles block the path of social reform—private property, religion, and the present form of marriage."

Another of their leaders, Geo. D. Heron, gives his opinion on Christianity:

Christianity today stands for what is lowest and basest in life. The church of today sounds the lowest note in human life. It is the most degrading of all our institutions and the most brutalizing in its effects on the common life.

The New York Call agrees with this kind of doctrine, for in its issue of April 10, 1909, it says:

Of course, the misinformation of the world is not a new thing. No intelligent man or scholar pretends that the *colossal imposture known as Christianity* bears any resemblance to the idea and ideals of Jesus. Organized Christianity was imposed upon the world by imperial armies, in the interests of the exhausted Roman ruling class. And it has been the principal police force of the great propertied interests for more than fifteen hundred years, its doctrine being conserved or "reformed," according to economic developments.

Again in its issue of Feb. 13, 1910, it has to say:

Religion is probably a nice fantasy for undeveloped brains, but not for people advanced as far as to reduce every conceivable idea to a mathematical problem.

The position of Socialist doctrinaires on the home and the family are in keeping with their attitude on religion, and their attacks and ridicule is unceasing. Frederick Engels said:

"The bourgeois family will vanish as a matter of course when its complement vanishes, and both will vanish with the vanishing of capital.

Karl Marx said (and we take it from the editorial columns of the N. Y. Call of Feb. 26, 1910:

The bourgeois sees in his wife a mere instrument of production. He hears that the instruments of production are to be exploited in common, and, naturally, can come to no other conclusion, than the lot of being common to all will likewise fall to the women.

He has not even the suspicion that the real point aimed at is to do away with the status of women as mere instruments of production.

For the rest nothing is more ridiculous than the virtuous indignation of our bourgeois at the community of women which, they pretend, is to be openly and officially established by the communists.

Our bourgeois, not content with having *the wives and daughters of their proletarians* at their disposal, *not to speak of common prostitutes, take the greatest pleasure in seducing each other's wives.*

And let not our American bourgeois imagine that they can still set up the pretense of being different from the bourgeois of Europe. The yellow journals have made an end of that pretense.

And again in the Call of July 10, 1909, appears the following:

THE FAMILY.

The family! Here is another sacred pillar of society. Don't they praise it! Everybody, captains of finance and industry, preachers and political leaders, they have nothing else in view, as they often repeat, than to conserve it, to develop it and make it more beautiful.

Deprived of the work of the home and taking an equal part with the men in the social world, the women have the right and the duty to participate in politics; to join the Socialist movement. In the Socialist party they may perform such functions as their ability will allow. In the co-operative commonwealth they will regain their rights as citizens, which they lost when the patriarchal family took the place of the maternal family.

Freed from the marital yoke and from the oppression of male morality, women will be able to develop freely her physical and intellectual faculties; she will regain her great role as initiator, which she performed in the primitive life of humanity, and which is conserved in the myths and legends of the primitive religions.

Thus we see some of the doctrines of Socialism and its relation to the home and the family. Let us see further in their preachments. The Call, under date of Dec. 11, 1909, says:

The birth rate is declining in Great Britain as well as in France. Can it be *that the wage slaves are becoming wise enough not to breed an excess of victims for the masters to use against the workers?*

And under date of Jan. 23, 1910, Rev. (?) Roland Sawyer, Socialist author and leader, in a special article for the Call and its Socialist readers, gives the following advice on the State legalizing abortion and justifying criminal malpractice:

'The capitalists' church continues to teach its working class communicants to have large families and the capitalist state continues to make laws forbidding the workingman's wife having means at hand to escape conception. Satisfactory and safe means to escape conception can easily be provided, and there is no release for these unfortunate women, until the state and the doctors shall change their unhuman conduct, and make easy and accessible these means to our women, so that they need have no more babies than they want or can properly take care of.

In the same paper, the Call, in the issue of Nov. 22, 1909, we have the following:

In the United States other indications appear *marking this revolt among wives.* These are in particular among women of the well-to-do class, the increasing number of divorces and the *increasing tendency to race suicide.*

It is perfectly idle to *preach against these evils*, and tell women, as some good, foolish men do, *that woman's place is in the home; that intermittent marriages and childless marriages are not pleasing in the sight of heaven; that the family is the cornerstone of the nation; and therefore, women should seek to make the family permanent and numerous, and love to work at home.* The American woman cannot reasonably consider any duty to the family which does not properly provide for the fulfillment of her duty to herself. *Before the good of the family can be urged upon her as a motive for doing or not doing, it must be shown that the family will be good to her.*

These are the kind of doctrines that they advocate and demand as the new order of things and ask reasoning beings—men and women who respect themselves, the home, the family, their religion and their country—to accept.

They not only openly advocate these things, but they teach them in their Sunday schools. Let us read the issue of the Call of Nov. 22, 1909:

MODERN SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The revolutionary element here composed of members of the Socialist party, I. W. W. and free thinkers, has decided to form a modern Sunday school for children. We have premises admirably adapted for the purpose, and, we believe, the necessary enthusiasm and talent; but unfortunately very little experience in such matters. Our object is to teach the children something which will be really useful to them in after life, and to insure that when they grow up into manhood and womanhood they will continue the work in which we are engaged. We would be very thankful for suggestions as to text books, etc., used by Socialist or similar Sunday schools.

Their object is to teach the children "*something useful in after life.*" To them the destruction of the home, the family, the church and the trade union is useful service.

Socialists, according to their own authorities, care as little about their country as they do about the permanency of the home or the family.

The N. Y. Call, under date of July 8, 1908, says:

OUR COUNTRY.

What is perhaps one of the most glaring examples of conscious satire is given voice to when wage earners refer in patriotically molded terms of "our country." For a chattel slave to have spoken of his master's plantation as "our plantation" would have been a self-evident confession of ignorance of the relations existing between master and slave. For the wage earner of today, owning nothing in this broad land but his ability to work and often deprived of the opportunity to use that ability, to confidently to accept the statement that this is "his country" is acceptance of a theory disproven by the conditions of present-day life.

Let us hear their opinion of disrespect for the stars and stripes. The Call, under date of December 16, 1909, says:

"The star spangled banner is a fetish; well, let us use it. Show the people that *we are going to scrape the mud off it; take it off the sweat shops, gambling hells, brothels, etc.*

In its issue of July 4, 1908, this same Socialist daily says:

UN-AMERICAN.

Except for the Glorious Fourth we might occasionally doubt that this is the land of liberty.

Unless we were annually reminded of this fact by a reading of the Declaration, we might forget that we are free.

This one day of patriotic enthusiasm makes us patient with many things the rest of the year.

The "Spirit of '76" must be kept alive, else a new spirit may arise.

Remember the old Revolution, and there will be few thoughts of the new revolution.

The Declaration of Independence has come to mean as much as an old-party platform.

This is not surprising, for their leader, John Spargo, has this to say about the tribute paid to the memory of Lincoln by the American people:

Few Americans have any idea of the great debt which the nation owes to Karl Marx. In their ignorance they worship Abraham Lincoln, and, in the same breath, they denounce Marx.—New York Call, March 6, 1910.

These are samples of the kind of sentiments so often expressed by Socialists and their leaders, and yet they hope to capture the Trade Unions and the American people with this kind of sentiment.

Space would hardly permit the introduction of more evidence as to the program of Socialism and the attitude of Socialists towards the State, the Family, Christianity and the Trade Unions. Their press is unceasing in its work of spreading these doctrines of destruction, and the matter selected here is simply taken at random from their press.

Before closing we would call attention to the definition of Socialism given by Liebknecht, which reappeared in the editorial columns of the N. Y. Call, under date of Nov. 11, 1909:

SOCIALISM.

"Pity for poverty, enthusiasm for equality and freedom, recognition of social injustice and a desire to remove it, is not Socialism. Condemnation of wealth and respect for poverty, such as we find in Christianity and other religions, is not Socialism. The communism of early times, as it was before the existence of private property and as it has at all times and among all peoples been the elusive dream of some enthusiasts, is not Socialism. The forcible equalization advocated by the followers of Baboeuf, the so-called equalitarians, is not Socialism.

"In all these appearances there is lacking the real foundation of capitalist society with its class antagonisms. Modern Socialism is the CHILD OF CAPITALIST SOCIETY AND ITS CLASS ANTAGONISMS. Without these it could not be. *Socialism and ethics are two separate things.*

"Modern Socialism is, in its essence, the direct product of the recognition, on the one hand, of the class antagonisms existing in the society of today between proprietors and non-proprietors, between capitalists and wage workers; on the other hand, of the anarchy existing in production.

"Just in this fact lies our strength, that we are not like the others, and that we are not only not like the others, and that we are not simply different from the others, but that we are their deadly enemy, who have sworn to storm and demolish the capitalism, whose defenders all those others are. Therefore, we are only strong when we are alone."—Wilhelm Liebknecht

Thus we see that Socialism is not the gospel of helpfulness or of peace and good will, but the doctrine of class antagonisms, of conflict, of strife, and of men. Undoubtedly Socialism and Ethics are separate things!

Socialists don't even believe in peace among themselves, and how could it be expected that when the proletariat had established the Socialistic commonwealth that peace would reign?

Let us see what Spargo said about their own methods, but of course it was not intended for general publication:

"In furtherance of the selfish ambitions of a few men of small minds, and even smaller hearts, the whole movement has been dragged into the mire and the heart of every sincere Socialist sickened with shame at the spectacle. No depth of degradation and dishonor has been reached by any capitalistic party in its sordid strivings which has not been also attained by American Socialists."—New York Call, Nov. 28, 1909.

Comrade Walling, another one of their leaders, says:

The Socialist Party has become a hissing and a by-word with the actual wage workers of America. It has become a party of two extremes. On the one side are a bunch of intellectuals, like myself and Spargo and Hunter and Hillquit;; on the other is a bunch of "never-works," demagogues and would-be intellectuals, a veritable "lumpen-proletariat." The actual wage workers, the men who are really FIGHTING the class struggle, are outside.

Above all else, we MUST have the Union Men. No one has denounced the defects of the A. F. of L. more than I, but I am forced to recognize that it comes much nearer representing the working class than the S. P., and unless we are able to so shape our policy and our organization as to meet the demands and incarnate the position of the workers, we will have failed of our mission.—New York Call, Dec. 11, 1909.

Walling hit the nail on the head for Socialism, and its doctrines have become "a hissing and a by-word" with the workers of the country, for they

recognize that its purpose is that of destruction; to tear down, to destroy that which years of hard constructive work has built up.

Thus we have seen them attack the family, the home, the state, religion, the trade unions, and each other. Shall we build our house on these sands? Hardly!

Socialists would try to have you to believe that if the body politic is ill that the best way to cure it is to kill the patient. Destroy the state, eliminate its unit—the family, and rebuild upon the sophistry of Marx, of Engels, of Bebel, of Liebknecht, of Herron, of Sawyer, and others of the motely throng to whom Spargo referred.

They say that the home is a relic of the past and the family simply a result of social conditions, and that these things will change.

Let me tell them that the home and the family are permanent institutions for all time, that both are cornerstones of civilization and progress, and make for the permanency of our institutions. The family and the home, the church, the state and the trade unions will continue to flourish when Socialism is dead and forgotten.

Life was not given to us to be in conflict with each other, or to tear down the fruits of our neighbor's toil; but to live in peace and harmony and to adjust our differences without recourse to might, fairly and with justice to each other; this is the doctrine of the Brotherhood of Man.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

PETER W. COLLINS.

Sophistry is the guide of the credulous.

Schemers seldom build on solid foundations.

Criticism, to be helpful, must be constructive.

The oratory of the soap box invariably foams.

The best way to measure a man is *by himself*.

Deception is invariably the tool of the trickster.

The fellow who *knows it all* seldom knows enough.

A poet can fathom the universe, but seldom himself.

The things that are easiest done are seldom well done.

Self-respect should never demean itself for popularity.

Good advice should be accepted only at its face value.

Men who do their duty appreciate the value of doing it.

The man who gives his best service does *himself* justice.

A yard of fiction will not measure up to an inch of truth.

Reputation is the interest on the investment of *Character*.

Real effort is the best effort, and no man should give less.

Logic is the tool that most of us miss when we need it most.

Our enemies need no magnifying glass to see our shortcomings.

The worth of a man is measured by the strength of his character.

Wisdom seldom boasts of its conquests; a word to the wise is enough.

The half baked philosopher is invariably the founder of a new method.

The greatest encouragement men can get is the knowledge of duty well done.

Success is the counting of the things done and the forgetting of the failures.

Good judgment is simply the application of common sense to our daily problems.

Duty is the recognition of our responsibilities and our willingness to appreciate them.

He who builds on character will never complain of the permanency of his foundation.

The development of intellect is the work of a lifetime and always remains incomplete.

A mental training without a moral training is like a ship without a rudder—a danger.

Making phrases is different from applying them, yet their application makes possible their making.

Results come from application and application from energy, therefore, to get results, energy is necessary.

Education is of slight value unless it is practical, and its possession alone without application make it a hindrance to progress. We define education as character building as well as knowledge acquiring.

SECRETARY DUFFY'S REPORT TO PRESIDENT GOMPERS ON ACTION OF SECEDERS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 15th, 1910.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:—When I was selected by President McNulty, of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor to represent his organization on the special committee appointed by order of said convention to bring about an amalgamation of the divided forces of the Electrical Workers into one united organization, it was unwillingly I consented to act, as I did not want to become involved in a dispute to which I was not a party and of which I knew practically nothing; besides that, I could not afford to spend much time in other's troubles as my time was completely taken up with the affairs of my own organization. However, as the Building Trades were involved in this dispute for some time past, yes, from its very inception, and as the carpenters were also involved in it to the extent of walking the streets, out of work, I at last consented to act and to do my best to bring about a satisfactory amalgamation of the divided forces of the Electrical Workers into one organization in accordance with the provisions, terms and conditions of the agreements entered into at Denver and

Toronto by both parties, and concurred in and ordered by the American Federation of Labor. I was not prejudiced in any way to either party when I accepted to act, nor am I now. I believed something could be done to solidify and unite the scattered forces of the Electrical Workers, and to that end and for that purpose I willingly gave my services. Although four months have elapsed since the adjournment of the Toronto convention, and although four meetings of the committee were held, two in Springfield, Ill., and two in Cleveland, Ohio, nothing has been accomplished. It is not the fault of the committee, however. I can assure you the committee did its best to proceed with the work referred to it, but it was hampered and blocked in every way possible by the opposing forces.

At the meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, February 23rd and 24th, the committee found fault because no progress was made. I drew President McNulty's attention to this complaint and he and his colleagues took it up with their lawyers with the object in view of trying to get the Reid faction, through their lawyers, to withdraw the suits and liberate the funds tied up.

Under date of March 7th, 1910, Mr. Stewart & Co., lawyers for the McNulty faction, notified Mr. McNulty that the Reid faction had not withdrawn their suits, and further, that they did not intend to withdraw them, as their lawyers had advised them not to withdraw or dismiss said suits. See copy of Mr. Stewart's letter herewith attached, marked "Exhibit A."

On March 10th the special committee received a letter from President McNulty, dated March 8th, 1910, informing said committee that he and his organization had complied in every particular with the terms of the Denver agreement. Had dismissed the one suit they had on the docket and stood ready and willing to comply with any further orders of the committee, in accordance with the terms of the Denver and Toronto agreements. See copy of letter herewith attached, marked "Exhibit B." On the same date, March 10th, 1910, the lawyers told the committee in session at the Euclid Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.

1st. That the lawsuits could not be withdrawn.

2nd. That the moneys tied up could not be liberated only by action of courts.

I, in reply, informed the lawyers representing both sides that the lawsuits *could* be withdrawn, dismissed or dissolved, and that the moneys *could* be released. The Reid lawyers then submitted to the committee a plan to bring about amalgamation, which, in sum and substance, amounted to this, that the lawsuits be continued; that the funds remain tied up as they are, and that on the election of officers at the proposed special convention when amalgamation takes place the whole matter be there and then settled. This I would not agree to, nor would the other members of the committee. On March 11th the Reid lawyers proposed verbally:

1st. To withdraw, dismiss and dissolve the lawsuits.

2d. To try and liberate part of the funds, say one-half, so as to be able to pay the expenses of the convention. But when pinned down to facts they acknowledged they could only begin to dissolve the suits; that while they could get Geib, Reid, Murphy and others present in Cleveland to consent, yet they would have to get the consent of all parties to the suits to withdraw or dismiss them. This included three hundred and fifty local unions and district councils of the Reid faction who had become parties to the suits since the Denver convention of the A. F. of L., any one of which could object and the suits would have to still stand. This, to my mind, was only a play for time. What Reid and his followers and lawyers wanted was delay; besides that, they could not

guarantee that even part of the funds would be liberated. They would try and liberate some, but they could not promise anything definite. That left us in this position:

- 1st. The suits at law would not be withdrawn.
- 2nd. The funds would not be liberated.
- 3rd. A convention would be called and at its adjournment no funds would be on hand to pay the delegates.
- 4th. The courts would have to decide to whom the funds must be paid before the banks would pay same.

I informed the members of the committee and the lawyers representing both sides that we were at "The parting of the ways;" that I would not consent to any such proposition; that I would never be a party to calling a convention under such conditions; that I would not attend such a convention, if called, and that I would only stand for a convention being called at all when the terms of the Denver and Toronto agreements had been complied with. In order to bring the Reid faction to a sense of their duty I served the following notice on the other two members of the committee:

"CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 11th, 1910.

"Messrs. Frey and Urick,

Members Special Committee appointed by Toronto Convention of the
A. F. of L. in the Electrical Workers' Dispute.

"Gentlemen:—I herewith notify you that I will not serve further on the Special Committee of the A. F. of L. in the Electrical Workers' dispute, nor will I attend any more sessions of said committee, either here or elsewhere, until I am officially notified by the A. F. of L. that the lawsuits now pending in Cleveland, Ohio, have been withdrawn by Messrs. Geib, Reid, Sullivan, Murphy and others who entered same and are parties thereto, and until such time as the moneys now tied up by injunction process and otherwise have been liberated and placed in such a manner that they can be at the disposal of the convention when such is called.

I am sorry to be compelled to take this course, but as Reid, Sullivan, Murphy and others have done nothing up to the present time to comply with the orders of the Denver and Toronto conventions of the A. F. of L., I have no other alternative.

"Respectfully and fraternally yours,

"FRANK DUFFY,
"Member of Special Committee."

When the committee called in the lawyers and the representatives of both factions and read the aforesaid communication I was accused by the Reid lawyers of:

- 1st. Blocking the way.
 - 2nd. Of resigning from the committee.
 - 3rd. Of being unfair.
 - 4th. Of taking uncalled and unnecessary measures in the premises.
- Besides that, my rights as a member of the committee were questioned. It was pointed out I was only the minority part of the committee; that the majority could go ahead, hold sessions and make a final award. My motives and intentions were ridiculed. It was then plain to me that the lawyers representing the Reid faction and that Messrs. Reid, Murphy and others of the Reid faction did not intend to live up to or abide by the Denver and Toronto agreements. I forthwith resigned from the committee by serving the following notice on that body:

"CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 11th, 1910.

"Messrs. Frey and Urick,

"Members Special Committee of the A. F. of L., appointed by the Convention of said body held in Toronto, November, 1909.

"Gentlemen:—After listening to the lawyers this forenoon, when my communication of even date was read and my rights as a member of the committee questioned, my motives and intentions ridiculed by the lawyers representing the Reid faction, and owing to the fact that Messrs. Geib, Reid, Sullivan, Murphy and others have absolutely done nothing to comply with the agreements entered into at the Denver and Toronto conventions of the A. F. of L., although repeatedly requested to do so by the committee at every meeting of the committee, I herewith notify you that I resign from the committee, same to take effect this date. I will notify the A. F. of L. of my action in this respect.

"Respectfully and fraternally yours,

"FRANK DUFFY,

"Member of Special Committee."

President McNulty, seeing the trend affairs had taken, was compelled there and then to withdraw from the arbitration plan of amalgamation, as it would not be fair, right or just to his organization to allow the committee to proceed with its work when his representative had resigned. He so notified the committee in writing. That action on his part, along with my resignation, put the committee out of business.

I wish here to inform you, plainly, clearly and distinctly, without fear of contradiction from any one, that Reid and his organization have not abided by, observed or lived up to the Denver and Toronto agreements in any semblance. After the Denver convention Reid, Murphy and others advised all their local unions and district councils to become parties to the Cleveland injunction suit, tying up the funds, resulting in, as Mr. Clark, their attorney, says, of over three hundred and fifty local unions and district councils becoming parties thereto. In doing this they built up a colossal barrier they thought would be insurmountable and would defy the A. F. of L. to overcome. This was in violation of the Denver agreement. Secretary Murphy, of the Reid faction, had power of attorney to act for these unions in making them parties to the Cleveland suits. See statement from their journal marked "Exhibit C." He also had power of attorney for said unions when dismissing the suits, but the lawyers carefully kept this matter quiet, making the committee believe all parties to the suits must be considered and their consent obtained before dismissal took place.

On December 7th, 1909, two days before the special committee held its first session in Springfield, three local unions of the Reid faction became parties to the Cleveland suits; another violation of the Denver agreement as well as the Toronto agreement. The Reid faction cared nothing for the Denver and Toronto agreements. All they wanted was to put the committee on record, in black and white, making decisions favorable to them, and if not favorable, twisting and contorting the English language in such a manner as to lead others to believe everything was in their favor. They wanted local matters in far Rockaway, New York City, Cleveland, Pittsburg and elsewhere adjusted in their favor. The main issue was dodged by them from first to last. As a member of the committee I performed my duty, as I saw it, without fear or favor, open and above board. I have no apologies to make for my actions in this controversy so far. On the other hand, to show you how much I am interested in this whole affair, I wish to inform you that in my spare moments since the adjournment of the Toronto convention of the A. F. of L. I have

been working on a plan of amalgamation whereby unity, harmony, peace, good-will and fraternity might be brought about between the warring factions of this organization. I am ready to make my recommendations in this dispute just as soon as you call upon me to do so.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY,
Member of Special Committee.

FACTS.

Ever since a portion of the membership was led into a revolt by the pyrotechnical oratory of the self-seeking politicians that brought about a meeting they, the leaders, knew was not a legal convention, through all of the contests for recognition the officers of the bona fide organization have used every effort to bring about a reunited Brotherhood.

The agreement that was reached provided a way to settle all differences in accord with the Constitution. It provided for a convention after all the legal entanglements were cleared away and for the immediate dismissal of all suits at law or court processes of any character, and was intended to save the Brotherhood's funds from being dissipated in litigation. Compare the actions of the two sides immediately following that agreement being reached:

The agreement was reached November 21, 1908. The only suit ever entered by us was dismissed November 22, 1908, as the court record at Springfield will show. This was the only suit ever entered by us, and that only for the purpose of preventing the secession officers from obtaining control of the general office and all its effects until they came into court and showed their rights to possession. The writer had an attorney call up Mr. Murphy and met him with his attorneys in the court room and was advised that he also had been notified that agreements had been reached and all suits at law were to be dismissed at once; upon asking him whether he considered the telegram genuine or not, I was told that he doubted the telegram. I then made the proposition that we proceed with the withdrawal of suits and ask for leave to reinstate in case the telegrams proved not genuine, and was told that he would agree to nothing. In spite of this attitude assumed by Murphy I proceeded to dismiss our suit with leave to reinstate in case the telegram proved a forgery.

There have been no suits entered by us since that time and every effort was made to live up to that agreement entered into at Denver, even without any evidence of any intent on the part of the secession forces to carry out their part of the compact. We will not go into the long line of scurrilous letters, false accusations and general spreading of the doctrine of dissolution that was indulged in by the leaders of the secession movement between the time of the Denver agreement and our convention at Chicago, Sept. 20, 1909. Suffice to say that, at that convention, the charges made and spread broadcast were answered fully and to the complete satisfaction of the delegates attending, and the result is too well known to our membership to dilate upon it at this time.

The next important event in our controversy was the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor. At this convention the secession leaders brought a large force of their brightest men to lobby in their interest and brought all possible pressure to bear on their friends to have the Committee on Laws reopen the case. Now at this time we fully realize that the Committee on Laws had no power to take up the case other than to decide whether the Executive Board and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor had acted within the laws of the A. F. of L. in the steps taken by them as regards the case of the Electrical Workers. Yet in the hope that some good might be done, some steps taken that would lead towards a reunited Brotherhood, we consented to appear before the Committee on Laws and reopen the controversy. Upon the report of that committee the American Federation of Labor decided to reaffirm the Denver agreement and to have committee of three to see that the provisions of the Denver agreement were carried out. At this time a letter written by F. J. Sullivan reached the convention, and the following notice given to it immediately followed by a complete repudiation by Reid and his associates. The following is an exact reproduction of minutes of A. F. of L. (pages 325-326): .

This was only one of the scurrilous, lying circulars with which the Brotherhood has been nauseated during the past two years. You will note by reading the convention proceedings of the A. F. of L. that Mr. Reid, for himself and associates, not only promised to live up to the agreement reaffirmed at Toronto but was vociferous in his protestations of good faith, offering to furnish bond for the faithful observance of the provisions of that agreement, knowing full well that this bluff would not be called or a bond be required by the A. F. of L. (Page 266 Toronto proceedings.) This on November 17, 1909.

The agreement provides that no suits at law or court processes of any character be instituted, but we find that on December 7th three new parties were added to the suits at Cleveland, clearly showing the intent to further complicate the legal status of the case and make it less easy to have a court docket cleared. Again, when the committee met in Springfield, Ill., it found no suits dismissed or any attempts made at dismissal. December 9th, Mr. Reid again promised to have all suits at law withdrawn and stated to the committee that he would revoke the charter of any local or council that refused to withdraw their joiners in these suits. The locals which are joiners to the suit and honestly want to see the differences settled, can best judge as to whether the promise of Mr. Reid was made in good faith. But the facts are that no suits were dismissed and no charters were revoked. As to the plea of inability to dismiss, let it be remembered that the joiner blanks distributed by Murphy gave power of attorney to him to act for the locals signing same. The committee adjourned and called another meeting for February 10, 1910. At this meeting all sorts of desultory tactics were indulged in by Reid and others of his side in the very evident play for delay and all sorts of local matters were brought up and claims of bad faith indulged in by the other side which were found to be without foundation when investigated by the committee. They refused to talk at this time about the dismissal of suits.

Upon evidence of their having added new parties to the Cleveland suits the committee decided that they would meet in Cleveland February 23rd and bring attorneys of both sides together in an effort to dispose of the suits.

It was agreed by all parties at the committee meeting of December 9th that no action of the committee be made public and no letters concerning the controversy should be sent out. But immediately after the committee adjourned they sent out a circular that there would be a convention held in May, 1910. This in direct violation of their promise to the committee, and as no action of this kind was taken by the committee, this was also an absolute falsehood. But all promises made by them are to be taken at the same value as that promise to the committee, as at every convention or meeting they promised to comply with the terms of the Denver agreement and dismiss all suits at law, but we find from October 20, 1908, the time the agreement was made and signed, until March 10, 1910, they made no attempt to dismiss any of the suits concerning the funds of the Brotherhood, thereby causing an enormous loss to the Brotherhood in legal retainers alone, for it was necessary—even imperative—to retain attorneys so long as the suits were pending, and the pay demanded by lawyers is greatly in excess to that paid by any Brotherhood officer.

Shortly after the conference of February 23, Messrs. Sullivan and Murphy returned to Springfield, Ill., and gave out a statement to the press that a receiver would be asked for if a convention was not called (evidently the wish was father to the thought), falsely stating that a convention was steadily opposed by the McNulty faction. The only thing demanded by President McNulty and his associate officers was that the provision of the Denver agreement be lived up to and all suits at law be dismissed.

They figure that they have not as yet succeeded in making a bankrupt of the Brotherhood, but that a receiver will finish the job for them. Whether it is true or not that the attempt to wreck the Brotherhood by this division and make it a bankrupt was conceived by the employers' association and carried out at their behest, and for a consideration, the officers who have been entrusted with handling the affairs of the Brotherhood have no intention of allowing a continuation of the procrastinating policy adopted by the leaders of the dual organization that would doubtlessly bring about the end desired by the enemies of labor, as all of the funds would be used in litigation.

We believe and submit to the membership that we have exhausted every means to bring about a reunited Brotherhood, and the patience of the membership as well, in our efforts for harmony.

The suits are now in the courts through no fault of our own, the principal part of the expense of the suits already assumed, viz., the filing of all evidence, the junketing trips taken at the instance of the disrupting leaders to Springfield, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Philadelphia, Pa., twice; Pittsburg, Pa., Washington, D. C., New York City, N. Y., Boston, Mass., Springfield, Mass., Albany, N. Y., and numerous other points to which we were compelled to send our attorney in company with their legal force, being an enormous item of expense. These trips were taken because they (the dual leaders) represented to the court that

it was necessary to take depositions at all these places, and many more, in their eagerness to delay the trial of their own making. We submit that if they were right in filing the suits and that there was ground for the action they should not fear the trial of them. An honest man has nothing to fear from the trial of a suit brought by himself. If, as they claim, they are the legal Brotherhood, it will surely be shown, and as the trial will be held in the home of Sullivan and Murphy, and the former home of Reid, in fact, on their own dunghill, they cannot allege that the place of holding will militate against them. Let them cry as they will, the welfare of our organization and the interests of our membership demand that we take some action before the funds are completely dissipated. They have been representing to their followers and labor at large that we are responsible for the delay. This is completely disproved by a certified copy of the prayer for delay made by them that was one of the exhibits at our convention. It seems impossible to get any action otherwise, so your officers are again asking an early trial of the suits to determine who are the officers of the I. B. E. W.

After all this delay we have the intelligence of our membership insulted by a proposition that we lay aside the Denver agreement that was signed by all parties and go into a convention *while the suits are pending*, so that any dissatisfied member or local union could, if they wished, again tie us up with court processes on the ground that the Constitution was being violated, asking the court to decide who could legally call or preside at such convention, and there the entire matter would be again before the courts, coming in as a new case, and would be the cause of indeterminate delay in the adjudication of the matter. We believe our course justified.

1. Our efforts in this regard are in accord with our instructions by convention.

2. The only method of obtaining permanent relief from legal entanglements and to settle once for all the main question, "*Was the Constitution violated, and by whom?*"

3. To stop the expenditure of the funds of the Brotherhood in support of lawyers.

4. To give all parties an opportunity to prove all the charges that have been made and the membership a chance to determine the vital question to themselves as to what parties have acted in good faith and are entitled to their sympathy and support.

We fully appreciate the efforts of the American Federation of Labor and the men appointed by them in the interest of harmony, and desire to express our sincere thanks for their able efforts, and the action taken by us is not to be construed as in any way reflecting upon the wisdom or sincerity of either the A. F. of L. or its appointees. But our organization has suffered greatly from the legal trickery of the leaders of the secession movement and their frequent exhibitions of gross insincerity could not do otherwise but imbue us with a full grown distrust of any protestations of good faith that might be made by them, and in further dealings we could only expect more deceit and trickery. Hence our determination to force the issue, and we stand ready to abide by the consequences that ensue.

JAS. P. NOONAN,
International Vice President.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,

MR. PETER W. COLLINS, Secretary,
International Brotherhood of Elec-
trical Workers, Pierik Building,
Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: You have no doubt been advised by Secretary-Treasurer Wm. J. Spencer, of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, that the following resolution was passed by the second convention of the department, held at Tampa, Fla., Oct. 11 to 18, inclusive:

"WHEREAS, This country, and especially the Pacific coast and intermountain states, are threatened by an Asiatic invasion of cheap coolie labor; and

"WHEREAS, It is a biological fact, historically demonstrated, that the Mongolian and Caucasian races can never assimilate; and

"WHEREAS, The presence of these Mongolian-Malay and Hindu peons in any great number among us will deteriorate the American standard of living and result in another race problem in the west, far more serious than the one now existing in the south, which in the end would menace the very existence of the nation; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, that we hereby heartily endorse the objects and principles of the Asiatic Exclusion League of North America; and be it further

"Resolved, That we urge upon all the international unions affiliated with this department, their local unions and members, the necessity of rendering financial assistance and moral support to the cause espoused by the Asiatic Exclusion League of North America; and be it further

"Resolved, That we approve the bills and measures introduced in Congress which provide for the extension of the Chinese Exclusion Act, so that it will apply to the Japanese, Korean and Hindu immigrants; and be it further

"Resolved, That we earnestly petition our respective representatives in Congress to support said measures by their voice and vote."

Now, my dear brother, you know, as a good trade unionist, that it is all very well for national or local conventions to pass fine resolutions, but if we stop there we do not get results. That is not the way building trades unionists are doing business.

There is, as stated in the resolution, no question of greater importance to the

well being of the American people and the stability of the nation than the one referred to in the resolution just quoted. It is not only the Chinese and Japanese, but the Hindus, the countless millions of the teeming Orient, that are threatening to inundate and undermine our standard of living, and by their invasion of our fair land, destroy our civilization, and through the brute force of mere numerical strength obliterate the white man from the American continent.

The Asiatic Exclusion League has been fighting the white man's battle against the yellow, brown and dark Orientals for years. We have made great progress. Chinese immigration has been virtually stopped; the Japanese invasion has been checked, but the Hindus are still coming, and will endeavor to come until such time as we secure an adequate barrier in the shape of a strong Asiatic Exclusion Law.

To accomplish this requires a great deal of educational work in the shape of speaking, writing, printing and distribution of literature. All this costs money, and we would therefore respectfully request you to comply with the terms of the resolution quoted and make an appeal to your local unions, in such manner as you may deem wise and proper, to donate a small sum of money monthly or annually to this League.

Remember that this money is appropriated and used for the protection of the working men and working women of America, and for the preservation of Christian civilization and the white man's race.

Contributions to the Asiatic Exclusion League can be sent to A. E. Yoell, Secretary-Treasurer, 815 Metropolis Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Assuring you that San Francisco and California will continue to fight in the advance guard for the cause of humanity and unionism, I have the honor to remain, with the kindest wishes and greetings of the season,

Very sincerely and fraternally,

O. A. TREITMOE,

President Asiatic Exclusion League of North America.

NOTICE

Art. XXI, Sec. 4. The I. S. shall act as editor of the official journal. All members of the I. B. E. W. shall subscribe for the same. Annual subscription, twenty-five cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

San Francisco No. 6.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

We have been waiting long and impatiently for the WORKER; finally, two came at once, November and December.

Well, old No. 6 is at the same old stand. We have great cause for rejoicing nowadays in San Francisco; all three of the recent elections have gone to suit the Union Labor party.

First of all, we elected P. H. McCarthy mayor of the city and twelve of the eighteen supervisors, so the union men may get their just dues in this town for a while at least, and I only hope the time is not far distant when the same will be done in all the country, from the president right down the line.

Next we voted to build a street car line on one of the best streets in the city, work done by union men, also run it by union car men, this line to be owned by the city; we also voted bonds for \$45,000,000 for a municipal water plant and the way we are voting out here looks like progress or something akin to it.

Now I want to say something to the boys. Those who know me and those who do not know about "Old 'Frisco" and the native sons of California. I wish to state that I heard a great deal of them before I came to the state, and I know you have heard similar things.

I have been here in California fifteen years (in six cities), and I want to say there is a very bad mistake many of us make who do not know these people. You never saw a finer set of boys once you become acquainted, but I have noticed many times the boys who come to California come with the idea that the natives have it in for all outsiders, which I must say is a mistake; they begin by remarking right away that the people do not want them here and that is why they can not get a job and this the people resent and they mark him as hostile and prejudiced toward them, while they may not kick him, they do not give him a helping hand.

Now, boys, I am telling you the truth, and bear this in mind when they pull off the World's Fair here in 1915, some of you boys will probably blow this way and every man makes his own troubles

with the native sons of the Golden West; be white yourself if you expect white treatment, and don't look for troubles with the natives and you will not get any.

Work is very bad here; now 250 men idle. Things are not very promising here and it looks very poor for many a day to come. If the brothers would only watch the WORKER before going to a town they might save themselves considerable time and trouble.

We re-elected practically all the old officers of No. 6 this time, which shows they must have filled the offices to suit a majority at any rate.

Fraternally yours,

J. M. BOYD,
Press Secretary No. 6.

Pueblo No. 12.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As Local No. 12 has not had its picture in the WORKER for sometime, I will try to get it in. I guess you will look more than once to see if it is true, but it is, No. 12, and it is no joke. We are getting along nicely, have good attendance, no fighting, and things look brighter in the future for the Brotherhood than it has for a long time. All shops use nothing but card men strictly. The Light Co. use no linemen but card men. The Bell has all card men. Linemen, I think we will have more work this summer and we wish to double our number in the local before another year; good prospects for it, but there is no chance at present for extra men, but hope there will be when we write again. We have established our new officers and had a fine time. We had Bro. Bunting call in in time from the West for installing of officers. We installed the following:

C. E. Edington, President; B. F. Brown, Vice President; R. O. Osborn, Financial Secretary; J. T. Phillips, Press Secretary; E. B. Jackson, Treasurer; G. L. Dodtson, First Inspector; C. L. Griffin, Second Inspector; J. T. Phillips, Foreman; J. F. Campbell, Trustee.

Hoping you will give my first letter some room,

Fraternally,
J. T. PHILLIPS,
Press Secretary.

New York No. 20.**EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:**

Will you kindly publish these resolutions in the **ELECTRICAL WORKER**:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, through His earthly messenger, inexorable death, to visit us and remove from our midst our esteemed brother, John D. Holcomb, formerly known as "Kid," and

WHEREAS, The intimate relations held during his earthly existence of the deceased brother with the members of Local Union No. 20, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Greater New York, make it our solemn duty to express our esteem for his manly worth and deep sorrow at the loss and of the still heavier loss sustained by those dearest and nearest to him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a brother from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply felt by all members of this Local Union and his friends; that in deep sympathy with the afflicted relatives of our deceased brother, we express an earnest hope that even so great a bereavement may be overruled for the greatest good, and we bow in humble submission to God's will; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days as a testimonial of the respect and esteem in which our late brother was held by his fellow members, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Local Union and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

W. H. GEROW,
JOHN GRIFFITH,
W. H. SUTHERLAND,
Committee.

Bro. Holcomb was suddenly taken ill while attending a play at a theatre in Brooklyn.

E. B. MILLER, R. S.

Minneapolis No. 24.**EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:**

Time is moving onward and it becomes my duty to send a few lines to the **WORKER** for the issue of February.

To begin with, Local 24 held its election of officers at their regular meeting of December 27, 1909, and elected the following officers:

Bro. J. E. Williams, President; Bro. Dunn, Vice President; Bro. E. O. Smith, Recording Secretary; S. G. Dyer, Financial and Press Secretary; A. Anne, Treasurer; Frank Fisher, Trustee 18 months; Jack Neville, Trustee 12 months; Bro. Hinkle, Foreman; Brother Bronson, Steam Inspector.

The officers were installed at our meeting of January 11, 1910. So No. 24 is ready for business for the next six months.

Well, things are not as good as they were last fall, but they are very good considering the conditions of things this time of the year in other lines of business.

There is a subject that many pages could be written upon by a little more able man than myself, and every page could be made a monument to organized labor in this country, and that subject or question, whichever you wish to term it, is the strike that was called Nov. 30, 1909, by the Switchmen's Union of North America.

On that date they pulled, or called, every union switchman that was working upon the different roads centering in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The above strike has been conducted in such a manner that made every citizen of the great Northwest sit up and take notice. Everybody expected riots, wrecks, fights and bloodshed, and most all of us were badly fooled, for during the entire strike up to date there has not been a single riot nor fight, for the striking switchmen have stayed away from the job that they didn't want for the wages and conditions they were working under.

As to bloodshed and wrecks, there have been plenty. And every drop of blood and every little splinter of wood that have been spilled and scattered upon the snow of winter have been the cause of inexperienced men at the switch and not by any striker, because the strikers have stayed away and the roads cannot even claim they have done anything to demoralize traffic in which we find it today. For all they (the strikers) have done is to go on a legally called strike.

Again I say too much credit cannot be given the S. U. of N. A. and their officers in the way they have handled this trouble.

President Hawley seems to be the goods, but we up here believe that Robert J. Martin, General Chairman, is a man of ability and also a man of undoubted honor, and we are satisfied that as long as R. J. Martin is in the harness all will be well with the S. U. of N. A.

I will just cite one case to the readers to consider at East Minneapolis before the strike. One railway company employed one switchman for \$70 per month. Today the same road is paying two men \$5 per day to throw same switches, and a special police \$3 per day to protect them, making a total of \$13 per day, or \$390 per month. I will leave that for the membership to think over. And my wish is that the S. U. of N. A. will win in a walk, and may they have the sup-

port of every union man in the world.

Well, I will close, hoping to meet about fifteen hundred delegates to our convention in 1911.

S. G. DYER, P. S.

Los Angeles No. 82.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following resolutions were adopted by Local No. 82, I. B. E. W., on the death of the late Mrs. M. S. Culver, and our heartfelt sympathy is bestowed upon our Bro. M. S. Culver in his bereavement and loss of his devoted wife:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the late Mrs. M. S. Culver;

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a faithful brother's wife from our midst leaves a shadow of sorrow that will be deeply felt by all her friends and relatives, and that this Local tender its sincerest sympathy to Bro. Culver in his sad affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn our brother's loss (who has been called to rest); and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Local and a copy be sent to Bro. M. S. Culver and that a copy be sent to the General Office and press for publication.

H. B. SUTTIE,
B. WORKMAN,
E. POWELSON,
Committee.

Los Angeles No. 82.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

At the regular meeting of Local No. 82, I. B. E. W., Los Angeles, Cal., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved brother, J. G. Johnson; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely console with the relatives of the deceased in the dispensation of the Divine Providence, and that heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be extended to the relatives of our friend and brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days in memory of our deceased brother, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Grand Office for publication, and a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the relatives of our deceased brother.

Signed, H. B. SUTTIE,
H. A. SCHURTLIFF,
H. C. LOCK,
Committee.

Tampa No. 108.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I am instructed by Local No. 108 to notify the Brotherhood that we are expecting trouble with the Contractors' Association of this city. In the event of our failing to reach an agreement with them we will take advantage of Section 8, Article 14, of our Constitution. Would advise all inside men to stay away until further notice. Fraternally yours,

A. E. FRASER,
Recording Sec. L. U. No. 108.

San Francisco No. 151.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As we are in a new year, I will try and enlighten the Brotherhood on our progress or rather the progress of L. U. 151.

On last Thursday evening we elected the following brothers to look after the executive part of our Local: E. S. Hurley, President; Ed. Ford, Vice President; A. R. Blue, Recording Secretary; C. C. Holmes, Financial Secretary; James A. Himmel, Business Agent; F. W. Bartholomew, Trustee, 18 months; Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, James A. Himmel, Jas. H. Burch, F. W. Bartholomew and E. S. Hurley; Executive Board, Jas. J. Wharton, Ed. Ford, F. A. Monaghan and E. F. Jones; Jos. Jackson, Foreman.

Our Local is building up every day. We have almost all the linemen and installers that work for the Pacific Telephone Co. in the union. Of course all the world knows that the Home Telephone Co. is a card job from its start until it ends, and we are proud to say that there was never a time that a man worked on this job that he did not carry a card; no getting the job, and then getting the card; you would have to have the card first. And the best installers in the business erected the switchboard; the Automatic Electric Co. installed the board under Mr. L. W. Smeltzer, assisted by Brothers Ralph Wronker, W. A. Perkins and E. Meyer, the best union men that the company had, and the job is the most up-to-date and best installed in the world.

On November 2 our city elected a mayor of our class, a union labor leader and a union labor man from start to finish. The man was Brother P. H. McCarty, and in turn we are going to have a union labor man in the most important position in the bond and warrant clerk's office, our former Grand Vice-President, Bro. Chas. H. McConaghy.

On November 30 the union labor people were successful in taking the Geary street railroad over under municipal control.

And I think that this is the being of a great beginning of the union men and women to show the world at large that they are ready to take over the means of

production, and run them to their satisfaction. San Francisco is a well organized town, and I do not think that we need fear that the Geary street road will be built by non-union labor. I only wish that all the cities and places where our great Brotherhood is located could have the same good conditions, but, brothers, the only way to get the men into the Brotherhood is for each man to do his part. You do not have to know these people after working hours if they will not join the union. Remember this, that a man or woman that will not carry a card in the craft that they work at is not in for helping you to get better conditions or wages. The trouble is, brothers, we do not turn these people down when they turn us down. In San Francisco and around the coast our Brotherhood got an increase of twentyfive cents for these fellows and now they do not want to come into the ranks and help us get more next year. On last July we passed a rule that any man that fell out because it caused him some inconvenience to walk a few inches to see the business agent, and give him his dues, would have to pay dollar for dollar, and now they are all howling because we do not take them in for back per capita. I want to tell you, brothers, when a man stands before hundreds of men and raises his right hand and says that he will support the Constitution and always try and do the right thing, keep his card in good condition (and if a man cannot pay his dues, our local will do it for him), and then at the first chance fall in arrears, that man is not the man that a true union man wants to know. He is as bad as the man that supports non-union goods.

Well, Mr. Editor, as I am not a journalist, I will close, trusting that every man had a merry Christmas and happy New Year.

I beg to remain, fraternally,

JAMES A. HIMMEL,
Press Secretary.

As the second month of the year is again with us, I will attempt in my humble position as Press Secretary to inform the Brotherhood at large what the news is on the coast.

On the first of February we secured in the states of Washington, Oregon, California and Nevada the wage conditions, of which I am sending a copy to be printed with this letter. I think that this is the best paid wages of any place in the country by a Bell Telephone system. I think that the schedule speaks for itself, only I desire to say that, technically speaking, it is not a signed agreement, in view of the fact the President and Secretary with their official seals are not on the agreement, but, anyway, it is a thing to be proud of having a wage

schedule such as this one. And I only trust that the men that are employed by this company will only consider the fact that we could still have a better one if they would only come into our unions and help the cause of which all honest working people are banded to gether for, wages and hours.

The Home Telephone Company is still letting men out every day because they have no more supplies to work with at present. But this is a card job, and if you are not the proud owner of the little card, don't come around to see us.

Well, Brother Collins and brothers, I guess that I have taken up enough time and space, so I will come to a close. Wishing all the Electrical Workers and all the Locals success for the year of 1910, I beg to remain, fraternally,

JAMES A. HIMMEL,
Press Secretary.

Springfield No. 204.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Having been unfortunate in being elected Press Secretary, I will nevertheless try and perform my duties. It has been some time since L. U. No. 204 has been represented in the WORKER, but as we are about to start things moving in this city, which heretofore has been indifferent to our welfare, I think it should be our duty to notify the brothers of other Locals that we are waking up and we are bringing in new members almost every meeting night. It is our ambition to make this a solid town in our craft, as it is in others, and I think we will succeed.

Work here has been plentiful (considering the season) for inside men, and I have not heard a kick from any linemen. It has been a difficult matter to get a very large attendance at our meeting for some time past, but the boys are beginning to sit up and take notice. Our latest officers are as follows: President, Geo. Clouse; Vice President, Chas. Judy; Financial Secretary, Jos. Perry; Recording Secretary, Glen Horner; Treasurer, Walter Ross; First Inspector, Fred Compliment; Second Inspector, Corbria Drummond; Trustees, Harry Dellinger, 18 months; Harlan Bell, 12 months; P. W. Anderson, 6 months; Foreman, Casper Drummond; Press Secretary, Harry Dellinger.

Several big jobs to be started here in the near future and we are going to know something about what men work on them.

Well, as I can think of nothing else of importance, I will close this letter, wishing prosperity to all organized labor.

I am, loyally yours,

HARRY R. DELLINGER,
Press Secretary.

Stockton No. 207.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

For a long time Local No. 207 has not been represented in the WORKER, but at last a Press Secretary has been elected, and it becomes my duty to contribute to our valuable journal. No. 207 is in the best financial condition she has been in for some years past, and what seems very good, the treasury is still increasing. But what is best of all we are and have been getting applications and initiating new members until there is only a few left in our jurisdiction who are without an Electrical Workers' card. We have been doing good work for the order and the boys seem to never tire. Our one aim is to never stop until every electrical worker with whom we meet has the green card.

The workings of the I. B. E. W. have become so apparent that those we thought it to be impossible to persuade to join have come and asked for applications.

We started on February 1st with a new agreement with the Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., and while we really wanted a \$4.00 eight-hour day, we feel that as to wages we have made progress by accepting \$3.75, which is a 25c raise per day. It is only a matter of a short time when the Pacific Coast will all be \$4.

All the boys are working at present, and as soon as the rainy season is over we expect there will be jobs for a few additional. The telephone company is going to do some construction and the light companies always have additional work in summer, so if any brother is coming this way he may do well to pay us a visit and investigate.

If any brother has been wondering where Brother W. A. Bidelman is, they can address him as F. S., L. U. No. 207, Box 141, Stockton, Cal. Brother T. J. McGrath also by same address.

Well, brothers, if this passes to press and pleases you when you read it, I may write more in the next issue.

With best wishes for the future of the I. B. E. W., I beg to remain,

Faternally yours,

C. W. BROCK,
Press Secretary.

Schenectady No. 247.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 247, I. B. E. W., the following officers were elected for their respective terms: President, K. J. Verhagen; Vice-President, W. V. Stairs; Recording Secretary, J. F. Heath; Foreman, A. Allen; First Inspector, M. C. Willson; Second Inspector, M. Mower; Trustee, H. Merrill, 18 months; D. D. C., H. Christian, M. C. Cuppen, Chas. P. Ford, P. H. Langer; Delegates to T. A., A. Tangway, M. C. Willson, W.

V. Stairs, E. J. Balloker; K. C. Scammerhorn; Delegates to L. T. Association, W. M. Wood, A. O. Sager, W. J. Gunder; Executive Board, M. C. Willson, M. Mower, M. C. Crippen; A. Allen, A. Tangway, A. J. Panglunn; Press Secretary, H. Christian.

After the election of officers, the members enjoyed a lively three-round boxing match, with H. Merrill as referee, who gave very fine decisions, after which came a fine and exciting seven games of euchre; after them came a big feed. Of all the fine things in the land, that was enjoyed by hundreds of the members, starting Local No. 247 on a very prosperous road, better than in the last five years, with R. S. Verhagen as President, this making the fifth term of his office, and he is loved and cherished by all of the members.

Hoping I have not taken too much of your space, I will close for this time.

H. CHRISTIAN,
Press Secretary.

Chicago No. 381.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

At the last meeting of Local No. 381, I, as Secretary, was instructed to notify the Grand Office, I. B. E. W., that Bro. J. W. Westphal was debarred from this Local and all privileges members are entitled to, for the violation of Article 30, Section 3. of Constitution.

Respectfully yours,

T. J. CARMODY,
Secretary.

Muskogee No. 384.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Yours of the 10th received and found O. K. At present we are having a little trouble, but do not think it will amount to much, as all the members were working today. However, I think that all brothers should be notified to stay away from 384 for the present.

Yours respectfully,

E. HERBERT SHOULTS,
Recording Secretary.

Galveston No. 527.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Our little Local, on the 15th day of this month, is going out for closed shops. We have every hope of winning; at any rate, I assure you if we lose the other fellow will know we were in the fight. However, this is just to notify the I. O. and get their approval to the extent that we won't have to accept travelers during the life of our troubles.

I am, fraternally yours,

J. A. KUBLER,
Recording Secretary.

Lead No. 577.**EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:**

This being my first attempt, will make it as brief as the circumstances allow.

The Homestake Mining Co. of this city, after an attempt to thoroughly organize its employes by the several unions, issued an order that after January 1, 1910, none but non-union men would be employed, and gave them until December 15, 1909, to sign their names to an agreement which I believe would brand any man signing it a scab. I am sorry to state that one of our members, John F. Wiggert, signed this agreement. He was a man whom the majority of our members had all confidence in, which makes it so much worse. Still we are thankful that he was the lone black sheep.

The following officers were elected for the next term of office:

President, J. W. Berry, Lead S. D.; Vice President, W. H. Hansen, Deadwood, S. D.; Recording Secretary, S. Gatewood, Deadwood, S. D.; Financial Secretary, F. M. Goodwin, Deadwood, S. D.; Treasurer, C. L. Wade, Deadwood, S. D.; First Inspector, D. Treharn, Deadwood, S. D.; Second Inspector, J. L. Mullen, Lead, S. D.; Foreman, T. R. Berry, Lead, S. D.; Trustee, 18 months, J. L. Mullen.

Fraternally,

S. GATEWOOD,
Deadwood, S. D.

Oakland No. 595.**EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:**

It has been a long time since No. 595 has been heard from. We are glad to say that we are still on top and doing some good in the way of new members. We have taken in three or four in as many months, and have a few applications on tap.

On the 8th of January, 1910, we installed the following officers for the ensuing term: President, M. T. Creps; Vice President, Joseph Ellison; Recording Secretary, W. S. Parr; Financial Secretary, F. O. Lee; Treasurer, C. M. Reck; Trustees, O. F. Erickson, E. Goetz, W. Bernhart; Business Agent, R. P. Gale.

I attended the convention of the State Building Trades Council, which convened in Monterey January 17-22, as a delegate, and I introduced the following resolution, which was adopted by the convention:

RESOLUTION No. 5.

WHEREAS, In several counties where there are Building Trades Councils affiliated with the State Building Trades Council of California there exist organizations of electrical workers which are not connected with the legitimate I. B. E. W.; and,

WHEREAS, The existence of now affiliating organizations in any locality are a

menace to the other and properly affiliated unions as well as the central councils and the State council, by causing discord and inharmony; and,

WHEREAS, It is the policy of this State Council to see that all labor unions are placed in their proper national or international bodies to the end that the best interests of organized labor be subserved; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That all local councils within whose jurisdiction these unattached organizations of electrical workers exist, be it urged to at once compel their proper affiliation; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board of the State Building Trades Council be instructed to do its utmost to bring about this end.

Following the resolutions Bro. McMillan, of the Car Men's Union of Oakland, addressed the convention in behalf of the Union Orphanage at San Lorenzo.

Following this the chair called for the reports of the various Building Trade Councils. Four reports were received, and those were very encouraging.

Adjourned at 11:30 a. m. to have photographs taken.

The reason that I introduced the above resolution is this, there are several locals throughout this State that do not affiliate with the B. T. C. for the reason that they are Reid-Murphy locals. But I am sure that Bro. P. H. McCarthy, General President of the State Council, will tell these outlaws where to head in at. I would like to hear from some of the loyal locals as to what they are doing with the Murphy cards when one comes along.

At our last meeting the following resolution was adopted and spread on our minutes:

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our union and taken to his eternal rest our beloved brother, Frank P. Fisher; be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the afflicted relatives and friends of the deceased brother. We express an earnest hope that even so great a bereavement may be overruled for their highest good.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full on the minutes of this local and a copy sent to his relatives.

J. ELLISON,
O. F. ERICKSON,
W. D. BENNETT,
Committee.

I might add that Bro. Fisher was one of the best. Last summer he went back to his old home in Indiana, and there contracted an illness which took him from us, and each and every one of us not only lost a good, true friend, but a good loyal brother.

Fraternally yours,
GEORGE MANES,
Press Secretary.